Things Dropping Into Their Customary Grooves.

A Million of Loan Certificates Cancelled.

THE CASE OF GRINNELL & CO.

Inactivity Among the Suspended Firms.

The Conduct of Three Members of the Stock Exchange To Be Investigated.

The original condition of things is brought back to Wall street and its neighborhood. There is othing more for the curiosity seeker to find than there is on any other busy thoroughfare of the city. Men go about their business much as usual, and few evidences remain visible of the hurricane and its disastrous effects. In the banking houses and the brokers' offices the visitor to Wall street will, however, discover that something unusual has happened. He hears about it in the talk of the many groups that pass the time in the reception rooms of the banks, and, in truth, there is little else made a topic of conversation. It is plainly evident, however, that the effervescence is subsiding and everything is resuming its usual channel. The brokers who have suspended business are making preparations to resume again; creditors are more than ever satisfied with the securities which they hold, because they see the market strengthening every boor and symptoms of an early financial recovery while money begins once more to flow freely-is moving towards the West and South just as it might have done before the panic; exchange is assuming its normal relationship to the market, and every leature of the street appears to be combining in a healthful way with every other feature for the restoration of public confidence. The only fear is that Wall street, being such a spasmodic pyrotechnic sort of community, may too suddenly yield to the gracious influences that are now at work, and by creating an artificial market induce evils that could be well checked at any other time, but which now would only complicate the difficulties of the situation.

Meeting of the Governing Committee. The Governing Committee of the Steck Exchange met yesterday afternoon and appointed Messrs. Reuben Manly, Brayton Ives and Warren Kimball a committee to investigate the transactions of John Bonner and A. D. Williams & Co. with the Bank of North America and of Edward Haight & Co, with the Bank of the Commonwealth. This action shows that the ruling minds of the Stock Exchange, no matter what period of confusion may happen, keep a sharp look out on the conduct of its members and are determined to investigate all cases of alleged irregularity on their part.

Failure of Albert Cole & Co. The failure of this firm was announced at the Stock Exchange early in the alternoon, and sales under the rule were made for its account. The announcement had no effect on the market, Cole being a broker only in a small way.

The Suspension of Paton & Co., lately announced, is followed by their resumption of business already. They have made a statement of their condition to their creditors, who have ex-pressed themselves satisfied of the ability of the house eventually to pay all demands.

The Gold Coming from Europe.

The large importations of gold from Europe are accounted for by the disturbance and low rates in the loreign exchange market here last week which induced some of the foreign bankers who trade between this and the foreign markets to imtrade between this and the foreign markets to import gold, there being at times last week a profit of two to four per cent by so doing. An anticipation of an early return to specie payments is entertained by some people, and Dr. Liederman, Director of the Mint, is said to have expressed the opinion that silver coin may not unlikely be the ordinary circulating medium in this country within a month's time, and to have issued such orders for an increased coinage at all the mints that more builton will be coined during the next three months than during any similar period in the history of the government.

The Firm of G. B. Grinnell & Co.

A HERALD reporter, who visited the office of this firm vesterday, found everything very quiet. The injunction prohibiting the disposal of any of the securities of the firm reduces matters to a condition of statu quo. In this state of affairs all the rumors set affoat about proceedings on the part of the firm one way or the other are without foundation. A member of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange gave yesterday the following account of the action of the committee in the case of this house:J. C. Williams, of that firm, this gentleman said,

was summoned before the Committee on Settlements on Wednesday afternoon, when he either could not or would not take his stocks or margin them down according to the rules. He asked permission to withdraw for ten minutes, which was granted, and he did not return during the afterpoon. The committee reported the matter to the Governing Committee yesterday morning, and the

noon. The committee reported the matter to the Governing Committee yesterday morning, and the latter met to consider the case at half-past ten o'clock, summoning Messrs. Williams and G. B. Grinneil, the special partner, to appear before them. The head of the firm, George Bird Grinneil, is not a member of the Exchange, and was, therefore, not amenable to the committee.

Meanwhile notice of the injunction in the bankruptcy proceedings against Grinneil & Co. had been served on nearly all the firms and institutions with whom they had contracts.

Messrs, Grinneil and Williams did not go before the committee, but sent word that they would come in a few minutes. As they did not arrive the committee adjourned until quarter past two o'clock P. M., having had the witnesses served with a formal notice to appear at that time. When the committee assembled in the afternoon a note was received from the firm requesting the committee of delay action for a few days. A specond peremptory notice was then sent, ordering the witnesses to appear and show cause for any oeday. This had the effect of bringing George B. Grinneil and J. C. Williams before the committee and on the world consider it, but they merely said that they were acting under the advice of connsel.

Mr. Grinneil was then examined, and when questioned in regard to Henry Meyers, the creditor who instituted the bankrupty proceedings against the firm, he appeared to know but little about him. He said that the firm owed Meyers between \$3,000 and \$5,000. Mr. Grinneil was then asked how it happened that Meyers, if he was a comparative stranger to him, was enabled to name in his injunction was not obtained with his knowledge and connection nearly all the parties with whom Grinneil & Co. had contracts. This question he declined to answer. He was then asked directly if the injunction was not obtained with his knowledge and connection he refused to answer this question also. The same question was put to Mr. Williams, and he also declined to answer.

The witnesses were then dismi

iso declined to answer.

The witnesses were then dismissed, and the esolution for their expuision from the Exchange

resolution for their expuision from the Exchange was unanimously adopted.

The member of the Governing Committee who thus explained its action said that Messrs. Grinnell and Williams were summoned before the committee on account of a rumor that they were in collision with Meyers. If this collusion had been proved they might have set up the defence that they did not violate the rule against procuring an injunction against the Exchange or its officers, as the injunction was served only on the parties with whom they had contracts.

By reinsing, however, to answer the questions necessary for the investigation of the Governing Committee, they had openly violated the rules of the association, and this was the direct ground of their expulsion.

their expulsion.

He said that the Governing Committee wished it to be distinctly understood that all members of the Stock Exchange, who wish to remain such, must set up to a high standard of honor and fair dealing.

The firm of Jay Cooke & Co. is as quiet as a churchyard. It is stated that in Philadelphia and Washington petitions have been filed asking to have the firm placed in involuntary bankruptcy, by parties who are anxious to get their money from the suspended house, and that the order is returnable

-WALL STREET at present and seeking to see where they stand. The other concerns are looking their way through the difficulties surrounding them and expect to be satisfactorily situated soon.

after the opening, the expulsion of George Bird Grinnell & Co. was announced for non-compliance with its bylaws. It was also preclaimed that all creditors of the expelled firm affected by the in-junction granted by Judge Blatchford were left to their legal rights. Some of the stocks of Richard Schell and Taussig & Fisher have been sold out under the rule.

At the Gold Room

as more than the usual volume of business disposed of. Heavy dealings in gold marked the morning hours. The fluctuations in price were easy. On stock loans the demand for money was heavy and the rate for gold loans was six and seven per cent.

The Loan Committee

of the Clearing House held a meeting yesterday and resolved upon a withdrawal of the loan certificates, \$1,000,000 of which were cancelled. This will go on as fast as it is advisable.

Erown, Wadsworth & Co., of No. 22 Nassau street, expect to resume in a lew days.

A. M. Kidder & Co., of No. 4 Wall street, nave sent a letter to the Stock Exchange announcing that they nave adjusted their affairs and resumed business.

The Effect of the Panic on the Spanish

Government in Cuba. That the Spanish government in Cuba is on the eve of hopeless bankruptcy is conceded by many. and nothing proves it more conclusively than the and nothing proves it more conclusively than the arrangements which go into effect to-day, with reference to its lottery enterprises. The following is the new law, viz., that half of the price for lottery tickets must be puld in gold, which goes into operation this alternoon after the drawing of \$10 tickets for \$205,000 of prizes, the cost of the tickets being \$500 and \$500 each. The Spanish government makes about \$2,500,000 from this illegal source annually.

THE CRISIS ELSE WHERE.

Richardson Declines Establish a Government Exchange Bureau-Congress Must First Authorize the Step.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3, 1873.

The following letter was written to-day:—

UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1873. }
SAMUEL Y. TUPPER, President Chamber of Commerce, Charleston, S. C.:—

SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the memorial of the Charieston (S. C.) Chamber of Commerce, addressed to the President of the United States and referred to this Department, which, aiter reciting the present stringency in the money market and the difficulty of obtaining currency, requests that the sum of \$500,000 be placed and maintained on deposit with the Assistant Treasurer at Charleston, to be used by him in the purchase of New York exchange from the banks.

by him in the purchase of New York exchange from the banks.

To comply with the request it would be necessary for the Treasury Department to send currency by express to Charleston from time to time and to buy with it exchange on New York in competition with private bankers. Should this request be granted a hundred other places in the country might with equal propriety ask for the same relief, and if all such requests were impartially granted the Department would find itself engaged in an extensive exchange business, fixing and regulating the rate of exchange between different places in the country; and the public money, raised by taxation only for the purpose of carrying on the government, would be employed to a very large amount in a business which Congress has not yet given the Secretary of the Treasury any authority to engage in.

given the Secretary of the Treasury and to engage in.

With due regard to the proper management of the Treasury Department within the provisions of the law, I have left it to be my duty to decline all similar propositions from other places, and your request must, therefore, receive the same response.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully yours, WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Secretary of the Treasury.

No Financial Excitement in Washing-

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1873. No financial excitement whatever now exists. Currency is again becoming comparatively plentiful, but the notes of distant national banks consti-tute the larger part of the circulation.

Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. Desire to Resume Business.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3, 1873. A special despatch from Washington says:-Ex-Governor Cooke in conversation yesterday an-nounced that the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. will soon make a proposition to their creditors for the purpose of enabling it to resume business. The members of the firm have pooled their private property and personal assets and will piace it at the command of their creditors, in liquidation of their indebtedness. They propose to pay every cent they owe, both principal and interest. The details of the proposition will be made public in due time.

Columbus, Ohio, Not Quite Free from

COLUMBUS, Oct. 3, 1873. The report that the Commercial Bank had closed from the fact that they refused to pay large checks and certificates. The bank is still paying small checks and certificates of deposit to women and poor persons who really need their money for immediate use. Messia, Bartlett & Smith are also following the same plan. Other banks are feeling hopeful.

hopeful.

Several large manufacturing establishments that feared being compelled to reduce their force have been assured by a national bank that they can have all the money they need on sixty or ninety days' paper. The feeling is more easy than this morning. One of the largest dry goods houses advertuse that they will take thirty days' certified enecks in bayment of goods.

Chicago Commercially Convalescent. CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 3, 1873.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 3, 1873.
Financial and commercial matters here continue to improve, and everything appears to be rapidly ettling back into the normal and healthy con-lition. The banks are daily increasing in strength, and the demand for grain is active and prices

A CORRECTION. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

NEW YORK, Oct. 3, 1873. In your Washington telegram published this morning I am errogeously included as a member of the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. My contract of co-partnership in that firm expired on the 31st day of December, 1870, and has not since been renewed. EDWARD DODGE.

SENATOR TRUMBULL ON CURRENT EVENTS. [Interview by a Chicago Times reporter, Sept. 30.] REPORTER-Senator, you were instrumental in making the law under which our present money system was introduced? Haven't you some views that might be of interest and benefit to the public Senator TRUMBULL-No, I have not. So far as the law is concerned, I don't see he they regard it law is concerned, I don't see his they regard it much. All the banks seem to do just about as they please, entirely regardless or law. The fact is, I don't know much about the present troubles. So har as the gamblers are concerned I hope they may get all they deserve. Otherwise I shall be glad when we are well through with the crisis. How is the feeling in the city this morning; I haven't been down?

een down? REPORTER—The . feeling is vastly improved. Everybody speaks hopefully.
Senator TRUMBULL—I am glad to hear it. All we need is confidence. The circulation is well secured, and nearly all the banks seem to be sound

cured, and hearly all the banks seem to be sound otherwise. Some of the banks are reopening again this morning, are they not?

REPORTER—1es, the Union, Bank of Commerce and Cook County National.

Senator TREMBULL—I have a little stock in the Cook County National, but I haven't troubled myself about it, though I am glad it has reopened.

REPORTER—Will the crisis have any political effect.

fect: Senator Trumbull.—Well, really, I don't know. I

senator raumeth.—wen, reany, 1 don't know. I am not troubling myself with politics now. However, I was a good deal amused to read the speech of my triend Sherman this morning. I see he makes glory for the republican party even out of this matter. It is very lunny reading.

Repeares—That class of men were predicting this sort of thing if Greeley were elected last fail. Senator TRUMEULI—That's so. Yes, Greeley was to be a terrible man. be a terrible man.
REPORTER-Did you read Rev. Alvin Bartlett's

ermon on Christian statesmen, this morning? Senator TEUMBULL—No; rather a poor subject, I hould think, for the past year has been a very and one for Christian statesmen. Was Jay Cooke a

Christian?
REPORTER—Certainly.
Senator TRUMBULL—Was Clews a Christian?
REPORTER—Of course.
Senator TRUMBULL—I thought they were. (And then the Senator quoted Scripture, during which the reporter bowed himself out.)

CRICKET NOTES.

The St. George's Cricket Club, of this city, will play their last match of the season to-day at Ninth street, Hoboken, against the Germantown Club, of The Firm of Northrup & Chick have nothing to say concerning the condition of their amurs. They are engaged in examining them

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.

First Day of the Fall Running Meeting at Jerome Park-The Events and the Entries-Pool Selling Last Evening.

This is the first day of the fall racing meeting at Jerome Park, and there is no doubt that the in-auguration events will be of the grandest character. affording much amusement and speculation to the thousands that will witness them. Should the weather continue as pleasant as the past iew days have been the ride to Fordham will be exhilarating in the extreme, and the grounds about the course will be arrayed in such an exquisite garb of nature that the scene will be worth a journey of scores of miles.

There are seven events on the card to-day, the first being a purse of \$400; entrance money to second horse; peaten maidens allowed, if 4 years old or less, 7 lbs.; if 5 years or more, 12 lbs.; dash of three-quarters of a mile. The starters for this race will be Artist, Quits, Wizard, Kadi, Caribou,

Free Lance, Bessie Lee and Ortoian. Second on the list is the Jerome Stakes for threeyear-olds, of \$100 each, half forfest, with \$1,500 added by the club and \$500 in plate by Mr. Leonard added by the club and \$500 in plate by Mr. Leonard Jerome; the second horse to receive \$300 out of the stakes; closed July 15, 1871, with seventy nominations; dash of two miles. This will bring together six of the finest three-year-old coits in America, and the contest will be of the most exciting character. It will be a grand honor to win this race, and there will, without doubt, appear at the post to try conclusions, each with the other, form Bowning, Count D'Orsay, Springbok, Windide, Merodac and Stonehenge, the best of the seventy original entries.

ing, Count D'Orsay, Springhok, Wildide, Merodac and Stonehenge, the best of the seventy original entries.

The third contest will be the Nursery Stakes, for two-year-olds, of \$50 each, play or pay, with \$1,000 added; the second horse to receive \$200 out of the stakes. Closed July 16, 1872, with Bity-four nominations, dash of one mile. From this number there will probably start fourteen, comprising two of Mr. Belmont's, McDaniel's two, Dennison & Crawford's two, Lloyd's two, Lordard's one, Withers' two, Chamberlin's two and Littell's one. This will undoubtedly be a fine race, and as two year-old races are generally doubtful, many times caused by the excitability of the youngsters, it will be a large betting race before the start.

The fourth race will be the Manhattan Handican, a sweepstakes of \$50 each, half forielt, and only \$10 in declared by the 20th of September last, with \$500 added; the second horse to receive \$200 out of the stakes. Dush of one mile and a quarter. For this there will, without doubt, come to the post Harry Bassett, carrying 120 lbs.; Preakness, 120 lbs.; Ortolan, 116 lbs.; Eolus, 114 lbs.; Stockwood, 112 lbs.; Mildew, 100 lbs.; Survivor, 97 lbs.; Minne Mac, 95 lbs.; Stonehenge, 92 lbs.; Joe Johnson, 30 lbs.; Cross the Sea, \$0 lbs. This will be a grand affair, doubtless.

Cross the Sea, so ibs. This will be a grand affair, doubtless.

The fifth event will be a selling race, purse of \$500, one mile and three quarters. The winner to be sold at auction for \$1,500, or to carry 7 lbs. extra; if entered to be sold, for \$1,000, allowed 5 lbs.; for \$500, allowed 12 lbs. All the surplus with the entrance money to go to the second horse. There will come to the post Mate, Artist, Wheatly, Wildidle, Hattle O'Neil and Utica.

The sixth is a match race for \$1,000, between Mr. L. L. Lorlilard's Girl of the Period and Mr. Peet's Ophella, hall-mile heats.

The sport of the day will wind up with a match of \$500 each, play or pay, between Mr. Lawrence's Shylock and Mr. Sanford's M. A. B., each four years old, the distance being a mile and a half.

Pools were sold on these events last night at the Jockey Club rooms, Madison avenue and Twenty-seventh street, and at Mr. Chamberlin's, No. 1,146 Broadway. The following are an average:—

AT JOCKEY CLUB ROOMS.

AT JOCKEY	CLUB ROOMS.
Three-Quarters of a Mile.	Jerome Stakes.
Artist \$100	Tom Bowling \$410
Quits 40	Count D'Orsay215
Wizard 35	Springbok158
Kadt 45	Merodac 40
Caribou 55	Stonehenge 24
Free Lance 30	Fellowcra.t 32
Bessie Lee 30	
Nursery Stakes.	Manhattan Handicap.
Belmont's entries \$410	Harry Bassett\$100
Ad-In-sales P. Che.	

Beimont's entries. \$410 Harry Bassett. \$100 McDaniel & Co. 70 Santord's two. 85 Dennison & Crawford 55 Survivor. 120 Lloyd. 65 Stonehenge. 50 Carter Brown. 70 Eolus. 45 Lorillard. 75 Minnie Mac. 45 Withers. 60 Stockwood. 25 Chamberlin. 50 Lewis & Co. 7 two. 20 Littell. 16 Cross the Sea. 30 THE SELLING RACE.

Mate. \$100 Artist. \$50 Wheatly. 30 Whiddle. 30 Hattle O'Neil. 10 Utica. 30 Hattle O'Neil. 10 Utica. 30 Wheatly at one o'clock. The course can be reached by the New York and Harlem road to Fordham, and also by carriage through Central Park, Macemb's Dam, Jerome avenue (late Central avenue); by Bloomingdale road to Kingsbridge, and by Southern Boulevard via Third avenue bridge; also by Taird avenue and Fordham horse cars.

DEERFOOT PARK.

Closing of the Autumn Meeting-Team Trotting and Hurdle Racing-Lady Emma and Clothespin the Winners of the Team Trot and Revenge of the Burdle Race.

The Autumn Meeting at Deerfoot Park closed yesterday afternoon. The meeting has been successful in every way. The entertainment offered for the "wind-up" was a team trotting race and a hurdle race, both of which seemed to ple

The first event had five entries comprising H I Feek's chestnut mare Emma and bay gelding Clothespin; J. H. Phillips' bay gelding Mack and hav geiding Prince; W. H. Schenck's bay gelding Listener and black gelding Adonis; Israel Denton's black stallion Tom and bay mare Susie Clay, and William Thom's black stallion Ripley and black mare Eveline. The latter team was withdrawn before the start. Clothespin and Emma were the favorites at odds over the field. They won the first heat quite easily, Listener and Adonis being second and Phillips' and Thom's teams both distanced, The betting was then five to one on Clothespin and Emma against Listener and Adonis. The second heat and race were won by Clothespin and Emma very easity. Listener and Adonis, having done considerable running from beginning to end.

were distanced therefor. The second race was over hurdles, for a purse of \$300: \$150 to the first, \$100 to the second and \$50 to the third horse, mile heats, over four hurdles. The entries were Dr. Hanford's bay stallion Harry Booth, by Lexington, dam Blonde, aged, to carry 140 lbs.; J. Boughrum's sorrel gelding Revenge, by Revenue, dam unknown, aged, 155 lbs.; J. Boughrum's black gelding Gerald, by Mickey Free, dam rum's black gelding Gerald, by Mickey Free, dam
Rosette, aged, 145 lbs., and R. W. Walden's bay
filly Maid of Athens, by Prophet, dam Jesste Dixon,
4 years old, 140 lbs. Revenge and Harry Booth
were the only starters, the odds being yery heavy
on Revenge, "with Pepper to ride." Clark rode
Harry Booth. The jumping in the first heat by
both horses was very fine, Revenge taking the lead
at the start and keeping it to the end. The second
heat was a counterpart of the first, Revenge winning easily.

The following are the

SUMMARIES:

DEERFOOT PARK, OCT. 3—LAST DAY OF THE AUTUMN MEETING—Purse \$200, for double teams;
mile heats, best three in five; \$100 to first, \$75 to
second, \$25 to third.

ENTRIES.

second, \$25 to third.

ENTRIES.

H. J. Feek's ch. m. Lady Emma and b. g. W. H. Schenck's b. g. Listener and blk. g.

Clay dis.

TIME.

Quarter. Half. Mile. First heat. 40½ 1:22 2:44½ Second heat. 43 1:27 2:59

SAME DAY—HURDLE RACE—Purse \$300; \$150 to the first horse, \$100 to the second and \$50 to the third horse; mile heats, over four hurdles.

THE NASHVILLE BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION

RACES NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 3, 1873. The first race was for the Belle Mead stake, two mile heats; sweepstakes for three-year-olds;

twenty-two entries. There were four starters.

Time, 3:45%—3:40—3:44%.

In the last heat Fanny Maione lell, and in the first mile McCormack was ruled off for foul riding and Moselle was distanced. This gave the race to Nashville. The colored boy who rode Fanny Ma-

ione was so seriously injured that it is thought ne Cannot recover.

The second race was for an Association Purse of \$250; a dash of two miles. There were two entries and both horses started.

SUMMARY.

Euchre Time, 3:43%.

The track was in good condition, the weather fine, and the attendance large. During the after noon a handsome subscription was taken up for the relief of Memphis.

DEXTER PARK RACES.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 3, 1873. At the Dexter Park races yesterday the attend ance was better than neretofore. In the first race, for horses that have never beaten 2:45, for a purse

Professor won the first, third and fourth heats

and the race. Amy B. took the second heat, but was distanced in the third, Marion taking the second money and Nettie Collins the third.

Time-2:32½, 2:35, 2:34, 2:35½.

In the second race for horses that have never beaten 2:27, for a purse of \$1,500, five started. Brother Jonathan won the race in three straight heats, Badger Gri second, Thomas L. Young third. Time-2:25, 2:24, 2:25.

YACHTING.

The Ocean Ruces-The Prizes Offered-The Course To Be Sailed and the Rules

Governing the Events. It is beyond doubt that the ocean races, under the direction of the New York Yacht Club, to be sailed on Thursday, October 9, will be very lateresting events. Already the number of entries is sufficient to assure this, but to make the occasion the grand success which it deserves to be the fleet of yacuts, pilot boats, working schooners and schooner smacks should be very large.

The Regatta Committee having the races in charge issued yesterday the following specific in-structions and rules governing the events, which are worthy the attention of all concerned:-NEW YORK YACHT CLUB-OCEAN RACES, OCTOBER, 1873.

The following cup and purses, presented by Commodore Bennett, will be sailed for on Thursday, October 9, 1873:-

1. Cup of the value of \$1,000, to be sailed for by schooner yachts belonging to any organized yacht club, from an anchorage off owl's Head, New York Harbor, to and around the lightsaip on Five Fathom Bank off Cape May, N. J., and return to Sandy Hook Lightship.

11. Three purses, of the value of \$1,000, \$250 and \$250, respectively, to be sailed for over the same course, upon the same day, and open to the following classes of vessels halling from any port in the United States:—

First—Piot boats,

Second—Working schooners of not less than 25 nor over 300 tons, old measurement.

Third—Schooner smacks.

Third—Schooner smacks.

In this race the first vessel arriving at the winning post to take a purse of \$1,000; the first vessel arriving of each of the other two classes to take a purse of \$250. No class, however, to win more

tunn one purse.

Entries must be made before twelve M., October 7, to C. A. Minton, Secretary New York Yacht Club. No. 26 Broad street, New York, to whom also all inquiries relative to the race should be addressed. These races will be sailed in accordance with the sailing regulations of the New York Yacht Club, and the following SPECIFIC INSTURCTIONS:—

Two flagboats will be stationed off Owl's Head, about one mile from the shore, and competing vessels will anchor on the morning of the race as follows:—

follows:—

1.—Yachts—Fifty yards apart on a line drawn due east from the stakeboat stationed nearest the Narrows.

II. Pilot boats, working schooners and smacks. Fifty yards apart on a line drawn due east from the stakeboat stationed to the northward of the first line.

first line.

In taking position in line each vessel may select its own, in the order of its arrival at the anchorage. Mainsails, loresails and gafftopsails may be set before starting, unless otherwise ordered by the Regatta Committee.

Yachts will be required to carry their private signals at the main peak, and working schooners and smacks will carry designating numbers in the middle of their mainsails, just above the reef points.

middle of their mainsans, just above the reef points.

THE START.

The competing vessels will be started at three o'clock P. M. precisely, and the signals, which will be given from the judges' steamer (the steam yacat Heraid), will be as follows:—

For a preparatory signal—One whistle, and the New York Yacht Club signal on the steamer will be lowered; and, ten minutes later,

For the start—The same signals will be repeated, whereupon all competing vessels will weight anchors and get under way.

THE COURSE,

The course will be from the anchorage, keeping to the eastward of buoys Nos. 9, 11 and 13 on the West Bank, to and around buoy No. 8½ on the Southwest Spit, leaving it on the port hand in turning, thence to and around the Cape May Lightship on Five Fathom Bank, leaving it on the starboard hand in turning, and back to the Sandy Hook Lightship, passing to the westward of the same, and within 200 yards. Each vessel shall immediately upon passing the Sandy Hook Lightship in pround to and report to the judge stationed on board.

Approaching Lightships at Night. APPROACHING LIGHTSHIPS AT NIGHT.

Any vessel appreaching either lightship at night shall, when about half a mile distant, fire two shall, when about half a mite distant, fire two rockets, to apprize the judge stationed on board that she is a competing vessel, and any vessel other than a yacht rounding the Cape May Lightship at night shall, when nearest to it, flash a light upon the number in her mainsail, so that it may be distinguished.

Rockets, lights and numbers for mainsails will be lurnished upon application to the Secretary. The races will be governed by the following extracts from the sailing regulations of the Club:—

Sails. - Yachts contending for prizes may carry sails as follows:— schooners.—Mainsail, foresail, fore staysail, jib, flying jib, jib topsail, fore and main galf topsails and main topmast staysail.

mast staysail.

RULE 10.

Objections.—If any objection be made with regard to the classification or sailing of any yacht in a race, such objection must be made in writing to the Regatta Committee before three o'clock P. M. on the next day after the regatta.

objection must be made in writing to the Regatta Committee before three o'clock P. M. on the next day after the regatta.

RULE 12.

Sounding—Nothing but a hand lead and line to be used in sounding during a regatta.

RULE 14.

Touching Buoys, &-c.—A yacht touching any mark, boat or buoy used to mark out the course shall forfelt all claim to the prize, unless as in cass specified in rule number unineteen.

RULE 13.

Floors and Bulkheads—All yacuts, during a regatta, to keep the floors down and bulkheads standing. No starting or taking in water or bulket prize the rule in the rule in the rule bearing another yacht to bear away to word a collision, stail terfelt all claim to the prize and ray all damages that may ensue, unless when two yachts are approaching the windward slare a buoy or stakeboat together, with a tree wind, and so close to each other that the weathermost cannot bear away clear of the leewardmost, and by standing nurther on would be in danger of running on shore or touching a buoy or stakeboat, then such leewardmost yacht, on being reguested to bear away, is more diately forest all claim to the prize for not doing so. The weathermost yacht must, however, bear away as soon as the one she halls, if she can do so without coming into contact.

Founding Buoys.—When regarding a mark, boat or buoy

weathermost went must, however, bear a way as soon as the one she halis, if she can do so without coming into contact.

Retts 19.

Rosading Buons.—When rounding a mark, boat or buoy the yacht nearest thereto is to be considered the headmost paths and should any other yacht in the race compele to took said mark, boat or buoy, the yacht so conselling her shall toriet all claim to the price, her courseling her shall toriet all claim to the price, her yacht so compelled to tottch as mark, boat or buoy shall nay for all damages that may occur, and the yacht so compelled to tottch as mark, boat or buoy shall not suffer any penalty for such contact.

Rets 20.

Courses.—Yachts going free must invariably give way for those by the wind on either tack.

Courses.—When two yachts by the wind) are approaching the shore, a buoy or stake boat together, and so close to each other that the few ardmost cannot tack clear of the weathermost, and by standing further on would be in danger of running on shore, or tonching a buoy or stake boat, such weathermost yacht, on being requested to put about, is immediately to comply, and will forreit all claim to a prize for not doing se. The leewardmost yacht must, however, tack at the same time as the one she halls, if she can do so without coming into contact.

Retired.

Ruling of Regulta Counsities.—The Regulta Committee shall have full power to decide all questions that may arise in the salling of the regulta, and also to exclude all yachts which, by their decision, have voluded any rule of the Club. There shall be no appeal from the decision of this Committee.

FLETCHER WESTRAY.)

FLETCHER WESTRAY,
WILLIAM KREBS,
EDWARD E. CHASE,
CHARLES A. MINTON,

PISTOL PRACTICE IN CHICAGO.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 3, 1873. W. J. Neville, a young druggist, was shot and instantly killed last night at his store, corner of Eighth and Lock streets, by Dennis Cary, the owner of the premises. Neville had rented another store, and was removing his effects. Some of the furniture he was taking away was claimed by Cary. This led to a dispute which, it is said, Neville regarded as of little consequence, when Cary drew a pistol and killed him. Neville is represented as having been a very respectable young man, who came here from Ireland about four years ago.

THE CHELMSFORD RAILBOAD ACCIDENT. LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 3, 1873.

The accident at Chelmsford, Mass., last night, on the Framingham and Lowell Railroad, occurred on a sharp curve and by an extra freight train. The occupants of the carriage were J. A. Bartlett and Maria Reed, of Chelmsford, and Mrs. Greenleaf and daughter, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Mrs. Greenleaf received severe injuries to her shoulder, and Miss Greenleaf, it is feared, is dangerously injured internally. OUR QUARANTINE

Inspection of the Stations in the Lower Bay by Governor Dix Yesterday.

The New "Well" Hospital on Hoffman Island and the Hospital for the Sick on Dix's Island.

What Governor Dix Thinks of Quarantine Affairs and the Custom House Management.

Governor Dix vesterday made an official inspection of Quarantine. He was accompanied by the members of his staff and his private secretary, Colonel Sidney De Kay. Among the guests of the Quarantine Commissioners, who were also in atendance, were Mrs. Dix, Mrs. Blake (Governor Dix's daughter), Mrs. Vanderpoel, the Misses De Kay and a large number of ship brokers and suipping merchants, as well as several members of the Legislature, prominent among whom were Senator James Wood, Assemblymen Charies G. Cornell, John C. Jacobs and Professor Clarke. The Governor was met at the Custom House wharf by Dr. Vanderpoel, the Health Officer, about eleven o'clock, and was thence taken on boart the steamboat Nelson K. Hopkins down the Bay to the residence of the Doctor at the Quarantine Landing. The boat returned soon afterwards to the barge dock and remained at the wharf this two o'clock, when all the invited guests of the Quarantine Commissioners went aboard. steamer was gally bedecked with flags and bunting. When the boat arrived at Quarantine Landing the Governor was escorted on board by Mr. Stears, the President of the Quarantine Commission, and, amid the discharge of artillery from the wharf and the tooting of the whistles of the steam vessels which happened to be near by, the Nelson K. Hopkins was headed down the Bay. The Governor, during the sail, made his appearance on the upper deck of the boat, looking heartier and physically stronger than he has looked for many months past, and was introduced to the several gentlemen on board. Dr. Vanderpoel acted as the cicerone of the party and general observation director for every place along the shore which he deemed would be attractive to the guests of the Commissioners. On arriving off

THE NEW BOARDING STATION. for the accommodation of waich the State some time ago purchased eight acres of ground on the west bank, the boat was brought to a dead stop to enable everybody to witness for himself what had been done and was being done towards putting the station in good order. The station is delignitudly situated, and Dr. Vanderpoel explained that the new wharf was 200 feet long and that there was sixteen feet of water immediately outside of it and ten feet on either side, the water in the Bay in the immediate front being deep enough to allow vessels of the largest draught to anchor in safety in the neighborhood. The bank is being nicely graded and the residence of the health officer, already in course of construction is pleasantly perched on the brow of the bluff that overtooks the anchorage ground. The next place at which a stop was made was

HOFFMAN ISLAND.

It will be remembered that several years ago

where the island now lies there was but a shoal, where the sea had piled the sand in ugly bars. The then Quarautine authorities conceived the idea of building a hospital on the spot, and since that time a solid rip-rap foundation has been laid and the entire groundwork surrounded a solidly constructed wharf-defence, that would put to shame any one of our sowould put to shame any one of our so-cailed first class wharves on the river fronts of the city. The entire party, on arriving at the island, disembarked and accom-panied the Governor on a tour through the build-ings. The latter are taree in number. They are of plain brick, two stories in height, and are solidly constructed. The Health officer explained that piles were first driven down into the sand bed until "smasned," and then the rocks were added to make the foundation proof against the ravages of the ocean. He stated that even should the rest of the island by any possibility be swept away the buildings would still remain firm, so immovable is the groundwork on which they stand. The island is to be reserved exclusively for well passengers arriving on ships having contagious diseases on board. One of the buildings is to be allotted to cabin passengers and the other two to steernaye bassengers. They are all admirably

passengers arriving on ships having contagious diseases on board. One of the buildings is to be allotted to cabin passengers and the other two to steerage passengers. They are all admirably adapted for the purposes for which they are intended; the rooms are all large and well ventilated, and everything about them is indicative of skifful handlwork, coupled with a thorough knowledge by the supervisor of the work of the real wants of a "weil" hospital. The interior of the buildings has more the appearance of a nicely constructed seaside hotel, specially suited to the convenience of transient boarders. The inspection over, the steamboat was again headed down the bay, and after a short sail

BIX'S ISLAND

was reached. As it was generally known that reireshments and champague galore were to be placed at the disposal of the guests, whose appetites, by the way, had been sharpened by the sea air during the trip from the city, it was not long before everybody was ashore and making rapid strides for the little white buildings, in one of which the feast of reason and the flow of soul were destined to be indulged in. The buildings were inspected (there are live), all of them being for the use of passengers arriving at this port if of contagious diseases. The island, small as it is, has been carefully laid out so far as the limited made land about the buildings permitted, and the entire place has such an air of cleanliness and healthfulness about it that it was nothing more or less during the summer mouths than an abiding place of Yellow Jack and choiera. The wards were visited one by one. They were all clean and neat, the flores as smooth and polished as that of a ballroom, and the tidy little beds and their white counterpances seemed to invite repose then and there to well and sick alike.

The hispection over, the guests were conducted into the largest room of one of the buildings, where a table loaded down with sandwiches, salad, chicken and ham, set off here and there by a champary and thirsty ones given. It took luly a

words formany introduced min to the company. The Governor bowed his acknowledgments and said:

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR DIX.

GENTLEMEX—It is a great bleasure to me to meet so many representatives of the commercial interests of the city of New York—the acknowledged emportum of the time. I am particularly gratified to meet you here at Quarantine, the honest and efficient management of which is seen that it is better calculated that of the company of the city of nothing is better calculated that it is not seen that it is the concerns to drive commerce out of its natural channels and turn it into others where it it would never go but for these embarrassments and depredations. That your commerce has suffered to some extent from these causes under former administrations of the Quarantine no one disputes, and it is a great gratification to know that the evit has been remedied by more capable and conscientions officers. (Loud applause) I hear of no extortions, no partialities, no needless intermeddling with the freedom of your mercantile transactions—onthing, in a word, to impair by unwise regulations or dishoust process. (Loud applause) I hear of no extortions, no partialities, no needless intermeddling with the active competition you are carrying on with other leading cities and communities for the rewards of commercial enterprise. If I am not mistaken, gentlemen, a most important step has been taken by your excellent. Health Officer in the management of contagious diseases successfully, by confining them to particular localities in your immediate vicinity and by Judicious management excluding them from access to the city or, in other words, of so isolating them when almost moving and expensive delays incident to a rigid enforcement of the old quarantine regulations may be avoided, (Applause.) Some taken by embed public, and I have said will, at no distant day, be made public, and I have said will, at no distant day, be made public, and the not have the public and the hight in particular them one make which I lash to mot avoided. (Applause.) Some facts illustrative of what I have said will, at no distant day, be made public, and I do not think anything I could say would be an exagger-sun of their importance. There is one subject more on which I wish to say a word, though it has, in some measure, a personal bearing. In my message to the Legislature in January last I stated that there had been numerous complaints in regard to the conduct of the harbor masters, and accusations of extortion for extending to shipowners and masters the privileges of the doess, which they were equally entitled to enjoy, without extra compensation. Under a practice which had gradually grown up, the appointment of these officers had been virtually given to the members of the Legislature by allowing them to control the nominations, and the consequence was that individuals from the interior of the State, who had no knowledge of the wants of the commercial classes—some of whom, it is said, had never seen a slip—were in some instances appointed to these important and responsible nautical offices. I believed it to be my duty, so far as it depended on me, to put an end to this practice by nominating to the Senate from the city and from the interior countes men who were familiar with the needs of ships in port, and if I failed to do so in any case, it was because I was misinformed in regard to the qualifications of candidates. I believe, however that I did not err in my choice and that these officers are all performing

"That's so," and applause.) And here I deem it due to the members of the Seuate who had, under the old practice, so large an interest in these appointments, to say that my views in regard to your wants were cheer, fully acquiesced in and my nominations were promptly confirmed. In this reform I think I am not mistaken in saying that your interests have obtained a substantial protection, and finally generatement. I take pleasure in saying, as a grateful evidence of the prevaiting spirit of reform, that the manuscement of the New York custom house by the present officers of the federal government is conceded to be worthy of all commendations. I will only add that I teel, as every New Yorker must, a deep interest in the commerce and prosperity of your city, not for itself alone, but also because it is so immediately and inseparably interwoven with that of the agricultural and mechanical interests of the State, and that no effort within the scope of my official authority will be spared to protect and promote their united welfare.

DR. VANDERPOEL'S HEALTH SEMARKS.

the State, and that no effort within the scope of my omicial authority will be spared to protect and promote their united welfare.

DR. VANDERPOEL'S HEALTH REMARKS.

Dr. VANDERPOEL was then called upon, and in answer to the cail made a few remarks. He said that experience had taught him that no arbitrary role should be made for quarantine and that every port could not be bound justly by the same regulations. Regard should always be had for the period of incubation in cases of contagious diseases. New York was only lour days from Havana, and within but a few days, compared with other important ports, from ports whence contagious diseases annually spring forth. The State had been munificent in her dealings with her quarantine, and the port, as quarantined under the laws of the State, was a just pride to New Yorkers. Hoffman island had, he said, no parallel the world over. When it would be ready for the reception of well passengers from infected ships its value would be patent to everybody. The infected vessels arriving would be at once allowed to go up to the city. He then made the astonishing statement that during the past sammer there had been in Quarantine seventy-lour cases of contagnous disease, sixty-two of which were of yellow lever, thritteen of which had proven fatal. He then added that, had ne allowed the reporters of the press who were so persistent in their efforts day and night to get at the full facts, every vessel leaving this port would have been quarantined in every European port. This he had prevented by keeping util information of the actual

the reporters of the press who were so persistent in their efforts day and night to get at the full facts, every vessel leaving this port would have been quarantined in every European port. This he had prevented by keeping inil information of the actual condition of affairs from the reporters, who, he said, had afterwards looked at the matter in its proper light when they learned the motive which had prompted his action.

A Legislators's SAY.

Mr. John C. Jacobs was next called upon, and made a lew pithy remarks complimenting General Dix's general State policy, and especially enlogizing him for his desire to do all that he could to advance the interests of the Empire State.

WHERE ARS THEY?

Several other gentlemen also made speeches. About five o'clock the entire party got aboard the steamer and returned to this city. On nearing the Upper Quarantine the steamer Deutschland, which had just arrived from abroad, was descried, and at the suggestion of several gentlemen of the company the Hopkins was run alongside of her. About twenty of the party went aboard the steamer, the forward part of whose deck was crowded with German emigrants. While they were roaming about on board the new comer the Hopkins siyly backed away, turned bow towards the city and left them to their late. Whether they were taken in as emigrants on their arrival at Castie Garden is a question that was not settled up to midnight.

A BROOKLYN BOND ROBBERY.

Sackett Street Boulevard Bonds to the Value of \$2,000 Stolen from the Comptroller's Office-Arrest of a Clerk Charged with Being the Culprit. A German named Rudolph Kessler, about thirty

years of age, employed as a bond clerk in the office of the Brooklyn Comptroller, Mr. Frederick Schroeder, was taken into custody yesterday on charge of having stolen two bonds for \$1,000 each. The bonds in question are known as Sackett street boulevard bonds, and bear interest at seven per cent. As soon as Mr. Schroeder discovered the robbery he repaired to the court room of Police Justice Walsh, in the basement of the City Hail, and there filed the following sworn complaint against his former trusted clerk, Kessler:-

against his former trusted cierk, Kessler:—
State of New York, County of Kings.—Frederick A. Schroeder, being duly sworn, deposes and says that on the 3d day of September, 1573, at the city of Brooking, in the county of Kings, the following articles, viz., two coupon bonds of the value of \$2,009, the property of the city of Brooking, not eloniously taken, stolen and carried away from deponent passession, and that the deponent has probable cause to suspect, and does suspect, that the said articles were so stolen and carried away by Eudolph Kessler. Sworn to before me, this 3d day of October, 1873.—And DREW WALSH, Police Justice.

The prisoner, who was immediately arraigned before the Court, pleaded not guilty, and his examination was set down for to-day. The accused says that about the middle of September S. B. French, a broker doing business at No. 176 Fulton street. New York, came to see him and asked him if he knew anybody who was desirous of purchasing Brooklyn bonds. This was not at all strange to him, as French had been in the habit of buying bonds of the Comptroller, and Kessier supposed French might have been short. If any one called on him to buy bonds the defendant said he would let him know. A Mr. Wilson called a lew days later and told Kessier that he had a small amount of Brooklyn know. A Mr. Wilson cailed a lew days later and told Kessler that he had a small amount of Brooklyn bonds for which he wished to find a customer. The prisoner told Wilson that a Mr. Broisced, residing corner little street and Broadway. E. D., had recently applied to him for bonds, and Wilson was requested to cail again, but failed to do so. In the meantime Broisted told Kessler he would take \$14,000 more of the bonds in he could get them. Kessler told French of this lact, and the latter replied that he had Park bonds to that amount for sale. Nothing came of the \$14,000 transaction with those parties. On Thursday last Mr. Wilson cailed on the accused, and said, according to the statement of the latter, that he had the bonds Nos. 499 and 600, seven per cent, with ten years to run from July last. Kessler then went with Wilson to Broisted's house, Rutledge street, corner of Broadway, and there introduced the parties to one another, but claims that he did not see or handle the bonds, nor had he anything to say about the bargain. The bonds were sold for ninety-six cents on the dollar, and a check was drawn by Broisted for the money, and Wilson took it to the Mechanics' Bank and got the cash. Wilson has not been seen since. Kessler was to receive \$20 as commission for the transaction. He claims that he does not know Wilson or anything about him further than having seen him at the City Hall once or twice. Mr. Broisted discovered subsequently that the bonds were not filled up, the date not being filled in. The Comptroller was thereupon notified by the purchaser, and in this way the robbery came to light. Mr. Schroeder aleges that he gave these bonds to the prisoner to be cancelled. Mr. Kessler states that the saic in the Comptroller's Office was often left open, and was so found one morning when the clerks came to the office. The prisoner, who was committed to jail, has engaged Mr. P. Keady as his counsel.

Convergentary is in the tent that that the that the the following letter was sent to the the that the the that the

terday afternoon by Mr. Schroeder:—

Confirmations of the Confirmation of the Confirma

In accordance with the foregoing request the Mayor notified the City Clerk to call a meeting of the Examining Board for to-day at ten A. M.

BOATING IN PATERSON.

The great event of the season in Paterson in the aquatic line has for some time been the single scall race on Dundee Lake, to come off on October 3, between George Lowe, of the Dundee Club, and B. Atterbury, Jr., of the H. M. A. Club. Both representing the best skill of the respective clubs, and being the champions of the lake, the most intense interest has been manifested, and no contest ever occurred in Paterson that created more exon even bets, so even were the competitors considered. The lake yesterday afternoon was the scene of life and activity. The several boat houses were crowded to their utmost capacity, and the river banks were lined with spectators on foot and in carriages. The race came of about four o'clock, and when the boats started off, the club house presented a scene resembling the Stock Exchange in a panic. Twice the boats "fouled" on the down-trip, creating great excitement, each side charging the other that it was not accidental. The course was over one and five-eighths of a mile, and Lowe came in some eight or ten lengths ahead, the time being 13 minutes, 35 seconds. But owing to the excitement, the judges refused to announce their decision until eight o'clock in the evening; and then, after about an hour's consultation it was decided that it was "no race," and all bets were declared of. The decision gave great dissatisfaction to the respective parties, but is probably the best that could have been made. The prize was a \$300 set of silver, presented by Mr. D. B. Grant of the Grant Locomotive Works, It is not yet decided whether the race will be rowed over again. citement. Probably \$10,000 was at stake, mostly over again.

EVENING HIGH SCHOOL

To-morrow evening the "Evening High School," Thirteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, will open for the winter course. This school is to the night schools what the Free College is to is to the night schools what the Free College is to the grammar schools. All who have passed creditable examinations are admitted to it. Engish grammar and composition, declamation, penmanship, bookkeeping and arithmetic, algebra, geometry and trigonometry, natural philosophy, chemistry, astronomy, American history and political science, architectural, mechanical and free hand drawing, are taught in the school. To these have been lately added anatomy, physiology and hygiene. All who apply will be admitted to the lectures.